

THURSDAY, May 10.
 SENATE. Mr. Smith submitted a resolution to the expediency of providing for the sale of gold coins of silver, or copper and silver, in the proportion in which they are found in California gold. He also advocated the expediency of establishing a mint in Arizona, or deposits for the purchase of bullion.
 Mr. Wilber's resolution, directing the Secretary of State to make a report to the Senate, in relation to the correspondence had with the general Kosciuszko, was reported by Mr. Chandler, and after some discussion, was agreed to.
 Mr. Yale called up his resolution calling for correspondence between the Departments and General Proctor F. Smith in relation to the Kosciuszko affairs, with reference to the national Convention of California, a copy of the Journal of said Convention, the ordinances of said Convention, and Mr. Yale's address to the recent movement of an individual in the Government of California, implicating the Executive in a failure to protect the Pacific possessions in trust for the people, and subject to the action of Congress.
 The Census Bill was received from the House, amendments, and referred to the select committee on the Census.
 A motion by Mr. Clay, the bill reported yesterday, admitting the State of California into Union, and establishing territorial government in California, and New Mexico. This making sale to Texas for establishment of western frontier boundaries, was read the second and made the special order for Monday.
 The Senate went into Executive Session, and adjourned.
 THE HOUSE. Mr. McWille was appointed chairman of Mr. Stanley's investigating committee in place of Mr. Inge.
 The House proceeded to the consideration of a bill containing in force the act authorizing the removal to new locations of the Government of New York, and the act giving to Baltimore special interest, and ought not to be passed.
 Mr. Turk of New Hampshire, remarked that he enjoyed the privilege for 60 years, of every vessel entering that port two cents a year. If tax on tea was objectionable, he said.
 Mr. McKim of Maryland, replied, and contended that the bill was in accordance with the constitution. Money was collected for the private carrying a basin improved by the act.
 Mr. McKim of Ohio, opposed the bill, and in disposing of it, the House went into committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.
 FRIDAY, May 10.
 THE SENATE was not in session.
 THE HOUSE. The deficiency bill, with the amendments, was taken up, and the amendments adopted. The House proceeded to the consideration of a bill for the Second Auditor's office, and the appropriation of \$129,200 for the deficiency in the House expenses, and \$213,000 for the Senate deficiency. After opposition, in which several members took part, the amendments were rejected.
 The House making an appropriation for twenty additional clerks in the Post Office Department was read and passed.
 Mr. McLaughley opposed an amendment providing for the appointment of clerks among the House members, and contended that such a suggestion was made to increase the number of Virginians holding office. Considerable confusion ensued and the amendment was voted down.
 The House adjourned over to Monday.
 MONDAY, May 13.
 THE SENATE. The Senate chamber was much crowded to hear Mr. Clay upon the compromise bill. Petitions were presented by Mr. Dickinson, for a re-organization of the War Department, was received from the War Department respecting the commerce of the western Lakes.
 Mr. Dickinson introduced a bill for the coinage of silver and copper—referred to the committee on Finance.
 A California compromise bill was then taken up, and Mr. Clay spoke two hours. He said no one disagreed to every thing reported, but he was not discouraged. He indulged the hope that the measure would yet pass. Mr. Stanford passed the measure by a handsome majority for he believed that this report marks the future of the country. He defended the bill as California to be represented in Congress, and claimed that no proposition of the sort had been made since the South. If he took back his slaves there, the slaves would be free to go.
 Mr. Clay rejected the difference between the House and himself, but he thought that non-compliance would be dangerous, as independent governments would be formed. He congratulated Congress on the subsidence of passion, and he thought that the North and South were about to meet on brotherly terms.
 Mr. Clay continued. If the President had better informed, he would have recommended a more comprehensive plan. He would have been between Texas and New Mexico, and the boundaries were not settled. He agreed to Benton's "anti-tick" speech and his own motion. He contended that the House and the Senate were not equal in power, and that the Senate was equally in favor of the bill and South.
 Mr. Clay alluded sarcastically to Mr. Sewell's higher law "theory, connecting no such thing as a doctrine or remedy set forth as a principle. He said that the House and the Senate were not equal in power, and that the Senate was equally in favor of the bill and South.
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WEDNESDAY, May 15.

IN SENATE. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of California and the establishment of territorial governments. Mr. Dongias expressed a desire to get a test vote upon the separation of measures for the admission of California from the other subjects. With that view he moved to lay the bill under consideration on the table, in order to take up the bill for the admission of California, which was negatived 24 to 28.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Stanley, from the Select Committee to inquire what persons, who held office under the last Administration, were connected with the election of 1876, reported, and the committee asked that the Committee be authorized to employ a Clerk, and have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Hibbard moved an amendment—and that the House do resolve, That no person holding office or position under the last Administration, any letter or letters were in the possession of Abbott Lawrence and Truman Smith, to the effect that Gen. Taylor was in favor of the Wilnot proviso; and whether the President said he would approve a territorial bill containing the proviso, and whether Gen. Taylor, when holding office under the government, wrote letters, to be published in political papers, designed, or having a tendency to promote the interests of said Taylor to the Presidency [Sustained.]

The Speaker decided that Mr. Hibbard's amendment was out of order.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio desired to offer an amendment, which was, that said committee inquire into the process, and whether Gen. Taylor, Cass prior to the election of 1848, as to the constitutional power of Congress to improve rivers and harbors, and which the noise and confusion prevented him from making known, also, is the true construction of Mr. Polk's letter to Keane, in relation to objection of Protection. (Laughter, and cries of "Agreed.")

The Speaker ruled the amendment out of order.

The resolution of Mr. Stanley was adopted.

THURSDAY, May 16. The Senate took up the consideration of the bill for the Connecticut consolidation referred by the Governor to the Legislature, but without changing its object. Mr. Foote gave notice of an amendment which he should offer in case Mr. Davis's failed. Mr. Clemens gave notice of another amendment in relation to the boundaries of Texas, and removing the Indiana.

Mr. Foote spoke two hours, following out the views he expressed yesterday.

Mr. Clemen attempted to reply, amid numerous interruptions, and gave way to an Executive session. A flourish of music was heard.

The House had the Reciprocity Bill under consideration. Mr. Bulwer's correspondence is highly favorable to the project. After much trouble and confusion, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then took up that part of Mr. Bulwer's letter relating to Commerce, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.—That part relating to Iron, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means; Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence to Committee of the Whole.

ASHELOT RAILROAD COMPANY. This corporation held their annual meeting at Winchester, N. H. on 14th inst. The engineer reported the grading of the entire line far advanced, that the road would be opened from Keene to West Winchester, (15 miles) in August—and that the whole line would be ready to be completed by November. Messrs. Benjamin F. Adams and John H. Fuller of Keene, John Stratton of Swanton, and Messrs. J. B. and Wm. H. Williams of Ripley, all present, were elected the Board of Directors for the coming year.

[Hartford Courant.

An inquest was held at New Bedford, on Tuesday, upon the body of a male child, about five months old, which was found on Sunday morning in the woods in North Dartmouth. The mother of the child was Catherine Quinn, of Boston, and she was taken to her apartment in the New Bedford almshouse. The child was left alive in the woods by the mother, and came to its death by exposure to the cold.

MUNICIPAL COURT. Sentences: Samuel Wilkinson, for stealing money from a vessel, 18 months in State Prison.

Niel Duffy, breaking into East Boston Market with intent to steal, 18 months in the House of Correction.

Niel Duffy, shopbreaking, 18 months House of Correction.

Zachek H. Grindle, modifying 6 months House of Correction.

Ezekiel H. Grindle, cruelly beating a horse, fined \$15 and costs.

Fanny Wright, violation of the licence law, fined \$25 and costs.

Charles Williams, sentenced to 18 months in the State Prison, with a preparatory done in solitary confinement, for larceny.

Richard Murray, James Doherty, and Elizabeth Garvey, severally for the robbery of James May, each sentenced to 18 months in the State Prison, and Garvey one year in the House of Correction. The police have succeeded in restoring \$346 of Mahan's money. Henry Davis, forgery of an order for a pair of boots, 18 months in the State Prison.

John M. Storey, Mary Nolan, picking ladies' pockets in a store in Hanover street, eighteen months hard labor in the House of Correction. Hugh Waters, larceny, eighteen months hard labor in the State Prison.

POLICE COURT—WEDNESDAY. Small Business. John Day, a youth about 15, was fined \$5 and costs on each of two complaints for smoking a cigar in Essex street. Ex-City Marshal Gibbs charged to his good character. It seems that some of the streets is just equal to a drain in the streets.

Common Drunkard. Charles H. Austin demonstrated stoutly to the charge of being a common drunkard. But appearances were sadly against him; and so was the testimony of witnesses. He was committed to the County Jail, Marshfield, but was "to home" in Boston. Two months.

Grand Larceny. John Spring, a young looking man of twenty-three, was examined on the charge of stealing \$12 in money, boots, and other articles from John Haley, a tinsmith, in Essex street. He waived an examination, and was held for trial.

Common Drunkard. James Banner followed the last customer's lead by owning up to same charge, and was also deemed in garnet.

Thomas Dwyer, charged with knocking down Garrett Slack and kicking his prostrate corpus, was put up for assaulting James T. Magee. Defendant was one of the gang who assailed Mr. Magee and a lady who was with him on the Common last Tuesday night. He was charged with four months hard labor, struck him, and threatened death. Committed for trial. Bail \$800.

Assault. Thomas Daley, a minor, would not own up by any manner of means to a charge of assaulting Robert Slone. Defendant took the usual precaution, and assured. The scrape began in snow-falling, and resulted in dead surety in \$800 to appear in June.

Common Drunkard. David Turner, a man about thirty, who looked as if he was on his head turned heels, was ordered four months hard labor & costs, for being guilty of being in six months last past. Six months.

Retraction. Michael Fay retracted a former plea of not guilty, to a charge of being a vagabond and loitering in the House of Correction. [M]

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